

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg--

Entered January 27, 1906, at Richmond, Va.,
as second-class matter under act of Con-
gress of March 3, 1879.

"I TOOK THE CANAL ZONE."

In his address at the Charter Day exercises of the University of California, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt spoke of the Panama Canal as his own peculiar achievement. He is interested in it because he "started it." He told the young men of the University: "If I had followed traditional conservative methods I would have submitted a dignified State paper of probably two hundred pages to Congress, and the debates on it would have been going on to-day, but I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate, and while the debate goes on the Canal does also." That was a truthful but shameful confession, and not a thing to be boasted of, we should think, by any honest man careful of the reputation of his country; but it is exactly what might have been expected, except that most persons who commit dishonorable acts seek to conceal them rather than to acclaim them as achievements of great merit.

We are not surprised that the people from the lesser Americas should distrust us in our international relations. They have abundant cause. Look at Hawaii. It was stolen from the government of its own people in very much the same way that the Isthmus of Panama was stolen from the Republic of Colombia. The Hawaiian Islands, formerly the Sandwich Islands, lie away out in the Pacific Ocean, 2,200 miles southwest of San Francisco. Their people probably came from the Polynesian Islands, and they were passing up by sure but steady steps into a civilization of their own and a high civilization at that. There had been many differences among them, of course, and these differences were encouraged naturally by the white people who obtained a foothold among them. A committee of thirteen revolutionists in 1893 passed a resolution declaring it to be their sense that in view of the unsettled conditions of affairs then prevailing the monarchy should be dissolved and the Hawaiian Islands be annexed to the United States. John L. Stevens, the United States Minister then stationed at Honolulu, had a force of one hundred and forty soldiers and marines landed from the United States ship "Boston" for the so-called protection of American interests and at once recognized the provisional government on behalf of his own. This provisional government, as a part of its scheme of plunder, sent commissioners to the United States to negotiate a treaty of annexation, but without waiting for the action of his home government Minister Stevens, on his own responsibility, declared Hawaii to be under the protection of the United States. President Harrison submitted to Congress a treaty of annexation but upon the accession of President Cleveland the treaty was withdrawn and the Minister's action disavowed and a special commissioner was sent to the islands to report upon the situation. This commissioner reported that the action of Stevens had been un-

We are not surprised, in view of the stealing of the Hawaiian Islands, that the United States Government under the administration of a Republican President should have cheerfully entered upon the theft of the Canal Zone. We are not surprised either that the people of Central and South America should seriously question the good faith of the United States. Neither is it to be wondered at that Mr. Roosevelt should boast of his perfidy in the seizure of the Canal Zone. The United States is a great and powerful nation of more than ninety million people, unlimited in its resources and strong in its fighting ability—strong enough we should say to be honest; the sort of common every day honesty that is not less honorable in a great nation than it is in a private citizen. Doing acts as President that impugn the character of the country which has honored him far beyond his great deserts is not a thing we should think that even the Colonel would boast of, and particularly in the presence of young university students who are being educated for the duties of citizenship and not for the service of the mob.

A gentleman in Richmond, now living at The Chesterfield, who has spent a good deal of time in Japan and is thoroughly familiar with conditions in that country, cannot understand why the Japanese should insist upon acquiring landed property in the United States, when they will not permit any foreigner to acquire property in fee simple in their own country. Foreigners are permitted to lease property there for a long period as 999 years, but they cannot acquire actual ownership except by marriage with the Japanese. In the circumstances, it would seem to the ordinary Western mind that the Japanese should not object, to the point of going to war against us, to the indisposition on the part of the people in some of our American States of giving them rights in our country which they withhold from us in their own.

We do not take the least stock in the talk about war with Japan. In the first place, Japan does not want to fight us, and, in the second place, we do not want to fight Japan. Japan is in no condition to engage in hostilities with the United States, and the United States is not exactly ready to fight anybody just now. Besides, we are assured by the Administration at Washington and by the Imperial Government at Tokio that the recent treaty between the two countries has established very friendly relations between the two nations—friendlier relations than have ever existed, and which we all hope will continue forever.

Under the Code it is made the duty of the Governor of South Carolina to appoint special judges to hold special terms of the Circuit Courts in that State upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. It is the duty of the Governor to appoint, it is the duty of the Chief Justice to recommend. The language of the law is clear and explicit. It says "shall" not may. A special term of Court was ordered by the Chief Justice for Union County, and as there was no Circuit Judge designated who could be assigned to this service, the Chief Justice, as required by law, "respectfully recommended" to the governor that he issue a commission to Ernest Moore, of Lancaster, "learned in the law, as a special Judge to hold the said Court." The Union County Bar Association requested the governor to issue such

E. Wylie, a lawyer of Lancaster, happening to be at the State Capital, was asked by Mr. Moore to visit the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining information as to whether or not the necessary commission had been issued, and did so, taking with him a letter from Mr. Moore explaining his reason for writing, so that if the warden were clear he could leave his home in Lancaster on Sunday in time to reach Union for the opening of Court on Monday morning. The Governor would not read the letter from Mr. Moore, and when Mr. Wylie called on "His Excellency" Saturday, "His Excellency" said, as reported in the Columbia State:

"Ira B. Jones (the Chief Justice) cannot do as God-damned or do anything he pleases. I am not going to appoint Ernest Moore a special judge for the Union County Court. You can take back these papers."

That was a fine thing for the Governor of the State to say; but it was about what Governor Elmore might have been expected to say, comporting as it does with his sense of official dignity and responsibility. Moore to a lawyer of high reputation and judicial mind. His appointment was requested by the Bar of Union County. Elmore claims that the Bar afterwards withdrew its recommendation, but his statement on this point has not been confirmed. The Supreme Court might take some official notice of his message, but it can hardly hold him in contempt. Elmore has said that he intended to "stand by his friends," that he would not show any consideration for his enemies, and he has kept his pledge down to this time. He has pardoned ever so many convicts in the penitentiary; but he has treated with the utmost discourtesy the Supreme Court and set at defiance all sense of decency in the administration of his office. We do not know what Ira B. Jones will do about this latest insult to the Court; but we wish he could find a way to shut the mouth of this demagogue and teach him that the

THE CARDINAL'S JUBILEE

Next June the golden jubilee of the ordination of Cardinal Gibbons as a priest of the Roman Catholic Church and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal will be celebrated. Now the senior of all the Cardinal Bishops except Cardinal Oreglia, it is the desire of the faithful to distinguish his anniversaries with some adequate testimonial to his service to the Church by the building of a Memorial Hall on the Catholic University grounds that can be pointed to for all time as worthy of him and of the cause which he has honored by his work.

priestly career there were about 3,000 priests in the United States; there are now 16,000 earnest men who have given their lives to the Church, and to his example, rather more than to the influence of any other of the great men of the Church, has the work prospered. On his deathbed, Archbishop Ryan recently pronounced this eulogy upon him: "I am now, as I have ever been, profoundly convinced that you are the instrument of Providence for the promotion of every good thing for our Church and our country." An appeal has been made to the Catholic people in every diocese in the United States for contributions to the Memorial Fund, and we can well understand why there should be a most liberal response to this call for so worthy a purpose.

We cannot speak, of course, "as one having authority," but we can speak and do speak for the separated brethren that no honor could be bestowed upon Cardinal Gibbons that would be too high for him, nor any distinction at which the people of this country would not rejoice; because whatever his ecclesiastical position, he has proved by his long, honorable and useful life that he is not less a good American because he is priest and Cardinal.

United States Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, believes in women. He admitted to an audience of a thousand people of the People's Institute, in Jersey City, Sunday afternoon, that "they are human beings and should have the rights of human beings. Men make laws," said he, "that will take the life of a woman, and why shouldn't women have a say as to who shall administer those laws." Warming up to his subject, Senator Owen then de-

"There are more educated women than men. Men sometimes fancy they know more than women, and they do about some things. And women know more than men about other things. Women are more moral than men. They have taught men all the manners and morals that they know. If I were not for women I believe that men would be barbarians.

"I was glad to see that women executed the ballot wisely in Seattle by putting the Mayor out of office."

With George Harvey holding the right of the line on the Atlantic, and Senator Owen in the centre, and ex-Senator Patterson safely entrenched in the fastnesses of the Rockies, and a lot of reserves waiting only to see how the cat will jump, it begins to look as if there is to be more or less of a demonstration all around and about us before we know it.

Congress will convene in extraordinary session next Tuesday, a week from to-day. The Democratic caucus will be held next Saturday, and Washington is filling up fast with an army of office-seekers. They come from the East and West and the North and the South. A Southern Congressman told the Sun correspondent Sunday that "I never saw anything like it." They always want something. There are five hundred places, or so, to be filled, and there are Democrats enough in the country to fill them. There are five hundred Republicans holding offices, and there are Democrats enough to take them and to fill them better than they have ever been filled. No mistake about that. They all say so, and we know that it is so. These Republicans have been drawing three-quarters of a million dollars annually out of the public treasury, to which the Democrats contribute more than their fair share, and it is time that they were getting something out of it.

The Southern Congressman referred to lives four miles from Washington, and says that more than a hundred of his constituents have written to him, urging him to secure them jobs of one sort and another about the House. There will be 367 Democrats in the new House, and if their constituents have not neglected their opportunities as the Sun shines it out, there will be 26,700 aspirants for the 500 places. And the odds are not so great that any one should hesitate to risk at least a 2-cent postage stamp on the envelope. We esteem it the duty of every Democratic voter who would like to be on the Federal pay-roll to write immediately to the member from his district. It will be like news from home. It will make the members of Congress feel that they have not been forgotten; that the people "back home" are still thinking about them. Three-quarters of a million dollars is a heap of money, and the Democrats have not had any for a long time. Nor should they need it.

As Virginia is so near to Washington, it would not be a bad idea for those living within this State to "turn over to Washington" to see what they can do about it. The Congressmen from this State will be glad to see them and take them around and show them the Treasury, where all this money is kept, and how they will be paid off regularly when they get their jobs. The trip to Washington would not cost much, and there is nothing like "a personal interview" in such matters. Our advice to all who would like to get positions is: If you can't go, write to-day. The distribution of the places will be agreed upon probably next Saturday, and those who are successful will want to make their arrangements for leaving home during the session.

THIRTE, ADVERTISE.

H. N. McKinney, of the N. W. Ayer Advertising Agency, of Philadelphia, spoke to the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University, one day last week about "What Advertising is." It is a great business, requiring great business sense. If it is to be done right, its main purpose is to create thought and to direct it in the right way. Its success depends upon an accurate knowledge of human nature. "Given an accurate advertisement, the capable advertiser asks if there is already a demand for it. If not, how can a demand be created? If there is, how can it be increased? Who will buy it? Where do they live? How do they think? What argument will appeal to them? Through what medium can they be reached?"

Once these questions have been properly answered, the intelligent advertiser will immediately prepare his "copy," with care, so as to reach the public he is after, and take it to the newspaper, in Richmond, to The Times-Dispatch, preferably, with careful instructions as to the matter of display and to "position." "First," Mr. McKinney told the Harvard graduates, "the article (advertised) must possess real merit, meet a real need, and be sold at a fair price, and afford a satisfactory profit. The advertiser must have a sales organization to insure the distribution of his goods, wherever the advertisement goes. Truth and honesty are the only foundations upon which a worthy advertising structure can be reared, but without this granitic base upon which to build, no other business is so inspiring."

publishing is done, and when it is well done it cannot be overdone. Long time ago the church or courthouse door or some convenient tree near the place where men were accustomed to gather was used to placard the "notices" of the community; but that time has passed. The newspaper is now the accepted channel of communication between the people who have something to sell and the people who have money or credit to buy. Manifestly, the thing for merchants and bankers and manufacturers and real estate dealers and railroads and all the rest of those who are engaged in business is to keep the newspapers filled with attractive statements of what they are doing and what they would like to do.

One of the elders of Prince Edward county, J. W. Cruce, has been telling the Farmville Herald about the good old days in Virginia. Among the things commented upon by Mr. Cruce was that long ago a mistress of the old school who had unusually crisp and brown waffles for breakfast would wrap some of them in a napkin, place them in a covered dish, entrust them to a small dandy who could run fast, and tell him to hurry with them to a certain neighbor. Though that neighbor might be more than a mile away, the waffles usually got to their destination hot. When the little negro came back he was given all the waffles and molasses he wanted, which, of course, explains his speed in delivery. "That was an act of gentle and generous courtesy which belonged only to by-gone," says the Herald. It was a pleasant and hospitable custom typical of that neighborly spirit which has always been so strong in the Old Dominion.

The Manassas Democrat calls attention to the bell in the Presbyterian Church at Fredericksburg, saying that it "has a history of which many people should be proud." The placing of this bell in the steeple in 1870 had a direct connection with the War for Southern Independence. Workmen were lately repairing the Church and in so doing their attention was attracted to the inscription on the bell: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound." Purchased by the ladies of Fredericksburg in 1870 to replace the bell freely given in 1862 to the Confederate States and molten into cannon, our land, our laws and our altars to defend." Some day some one will write an interesting book about the many historic bells in this country, and, when it is written, this old bell of Fredericksburg will be included, testifying as it does to the patriotic and consecrated spirit which has ever been characteristic of the women of Fredericksburg.

Sunset on the Peaks of Otter,
Over the edge of the wide world's brim
Into the slant of the sun's red rim,
With the solemn tone of an evening
hymn,
The daylight sinks in glory;
And the shadows speak to each gilded
peak
A strange and wondrous story.
Silver and gold and sapphire tints,
Matchless shades and marvelous glints
On the mountains shine reflected
When
The colors fade in telling;
That thing called Art, of life a part,
Sweet Poetry compelling,
Set in the erial of the West

Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 800 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned. No anonymous communications will be accepted.

A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

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Magazines and the Mails.
 To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch.
 Sir,—If it be true, as you stated in your issue of the 10th inst., that without the profit on advertising in magazines (and newspapers as well) at the present rate, the publishers would be impossible propositions, then it is equally true that an increased postage on advertising pages would be just exacting the same, or less, a "tax on education" as it is called, on the reading matter increased on the whole. What difference could it make where the increased rate fell? Would it not be a fairer burden on you the owner and publisher, who your income show any better or worse than the publisher's? The distribution is affected in the least, but the loss is in the portion of the business on which the additional tax or expense was placed?
 Carrying anything whatever for any body through the mails for less than cost may be wrong both in theory and practice, but let us be fair to the magazines, and amongst other things, in treating them a "trust," when they are not.
 Furthermore, where is the justice in it, if it sound public policy, to permit the publisher to add postage to dump two tons per issue into the mails at the cent a pound rate when he can dump the same quantity at half of the cheapest, vilest and sorriest, and only meant as a cloak for advertising, which their readers would be vastly better off never. M. WEISER.
 Dublin, Va.

Sir.—In recent issues of your esteemed paper there have appeared numerous interviews with Mr. C. B. Garrett and Mr. J. M. Keady, both of whom are prominent members of the Virginia Democratic League, the purpose of said league being to purge the body politic.

One of the aims of this organization, these new apostles of civic righteousness presented to the public a vast and comprehensive plan of reform; the State boundaries being the only limitation. But, in the midst of this grand scheme, it was pointed out that the sole criticism of political affairs in Norfolk county. And the above gentleman is apparently devoid of ideas. He has been so much occupied in play in ridiculing the donation of \$75,000 made by Mr. Alvah H. Martin, clerk of the Norfolk county court, to the School Board of his county, and one of the members of the board, that he offers to be but the generosity of a public-spirited citizen to provide the children of Norfolk county with adequate school facilities for the remainder of the year.

few sympathizers, for this is only one of the many benefactions which Mr. Martin has made to Norfolk county.

Mr. Garnett also raises a great hullabaloo about the abilities of Mr. Martin, and states that the "fusions" means of what he calls "fusion voters." To any well posted man on political affairs it will not appear so strange when it is shown that the normal vote of Norfolk county is almost equally divided between the Republican and the Democratic parties when no local issues are involved, so, therefore, what must be the choice of that large body of independent voters who a most popular son presents himself.

— J. M. G.

A Book Elson's History.
To the Editor of the Times Dispatch:
I am glad to learn that the 19th of
Roanoke College history was approved
and appreciated by every true Southern
friend who knew the author. But I
wonder how many of the new South.
But imagine our surprise when your paper of the 10th
brought us an editorial, the quotation
of which I have just seen.

Now, as I understand the facts, the
president of Roanoke College and the
faculty indorsed the so-called "Elson's
History" at a meeting of the board to
have the board of trustees, at the
meeting held in the college on March
27th, indorse the faculty's action.
But when it was developed
near the close of an all-day meeting
that the majority of the board favored
the "Elson's History," the president of
the college brought in the
resolutions finally adopted as a sub-
stitute to the original resolutions
of the faculty.

The last, or ninth, resolution in
manner ordered the book out of the
college, but the class, without
knowing the professor's action,
students to read any history in their
preparation for class or lectures.

It is true that the book is supplied
with Elson's History, they naturally
use it, and it is said the book is often
seen in the class room. However,

On the morning of March 8, when the faculty and students were called to the assembly, the resolution was on to indorse, not the resolution adopted by the board of trustees, but the one adopted by the faculty, thus vindicating the true spirit and intention of said board.

Now, will you ask the President, and the President of the College, to state their opinion of Elson's history, and if they would not have continued it, would they have continued it, or not? Ask them if it is true that it is at present the only history in the class used by a majority of the students, and then ask them on the subject for class lecture.

Nothing short of the total destruction of the book, and the removal of the people who oppose its use, is the only way to save the CITIZEN, Salem.

Mr.—From an artistic, sentimental and practical standpoint, I do not think that a statue to General Jackson at Lexington would be desired on matters which he despised. It would cost more than it pays for it. In other words, I believe that it would be better not to have a statue of General Jackson at the Virginia Military Institute, which is almost a replica of the one now standing at the University at Oxford. I am well aware that an equestrian statue of him would be the proper thing, but that it would be too expensive. For this reason I suggested a panel set in the wall, which would in all probability come within the amount promised by Mr. Ryan.

Very respectfully,

R. A. PAINE.

IF early spring finds you tired and languid, with no appetite, clogged bowels and impure blood, try the successful plan of thousands who really know—a course of

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
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BITTER

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

	E. H. B.	Meaning of Cat's-Paw.
New York	4,766,883	What is the meaning of "cat's-paw" as applied to a person?
Chicago	2,185,282	E. O.
Philadelphia	1,315,282	Is it safe to make a cat's-paw of a person in order to employ him to do something dangerous, shameful, or degrading, which you will not do yourself. The reference is to the cat who, the monkey, who, having roasted some chestnuts and finding them too hot to touch, caught a stick and banged it fast upon one of her paws to rake the nuts out of the fire.
St. Louis	87,022	
Boston	67,685	
San Francisco	59,463	
Baltimore	55,476	
Pittsburg	33,295	
Detroit	46,766	

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY, the neighbouring church of St. Amand.

CASSIOBURY, which has just been rented for the summer by Otto von Bismarck, is situated near the Earl of Essex, and from his American wife, who was Miss Adele Beach Grant, of New York, is situated about five miles off Hertfordshire, and has been the home of the Capels since the reign of King Charles I., when Arthur Capel, first Viscount of Exeter, married Elizabeth, sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison, of Cassiobury, and thus obtained possession of this beautiful country seat. It has always, however, been a residence of the great nobles, and not only figures as such in Doomsday Book, but also as such to have been the home of Cassiolanus in the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus, and the position of it is noted before the compilation of Doomsday Book. In Saxon times the manor Cassio formed part of the endowment of the abbey of St. Albans, and he received it from its founder, Offa, King of Mercia. On the dissolution of the monasteries, and religious orders, by King Henry VIII., the bestowal of the lordship of the Manor of Cassio, which had meanwhile become "Cassiobury," was made over to John Ascham, who had employed in a number of diplomatic missions, notably as his ambassador to Emperor Charles V., on which mission he was accompanied by Ascham, the scholar, Latin secretary to Queen Mary and to Queen Elizabeth I., and to Queen Elizabeth II., and Edward VI., how to write. It was the grandson of Ambassador Morrison who, dying without male issue, bequeathed the manor to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of the first Lord Capel, and their son became the first Earl of Cardon having nothing whatever to do with that of Queen Elizabeth's famous lover of that title, who was a Cavalier.

The Capels were originally London merchants, and the first one of any name was Thomas Capel, the first Lord Mayor of London in 1563, while his son, Sir Giles Capel, distinguished himself so greatly at the Battle of Marston, he was afterwards knighted there by King Henry VIII.

The first Lord Capel was beheaded by the soldiers of King Charles I., and his son and heir, the first Capel Earl of Essex, who had inherited Cassiobury from the latter, was executed at Chesham. Having been lodged in the Tower of London on the suspicion of being concerned with the late Earl of Strafford, he was found there one morning with his throat cut, nobody knew by whom unless it was the executioner sent to his imprisonment, was John Evelyn so famous for his memoirs, which contain a description of his stay there.

The line fore down the entire house and caused it to be rebuilt in 1806 by James Wyatt, Esq., architect, and the site of Beckford and of the restoration of Windsor Castle. Wyatt seems to have taken Tennyson's lines—

"Round the cool green courts there ran
A row
Of cloisters, branched like mighty trees,
Echoing all night to the sonorous flow
Of spouted fountain fountains."

For his inspiration in laying out the present Cassiobury. It stands on high ground, fronting to the west, over a downward sweep of the broad park, and is reached by a carriage drive and a neat canal run side by side. The state apartments are on the south side, looking out upon the park, and the private rooms, also opening on to the lawn, while the north side of the quadrangle contains the offices and quarters and the great clock tower.

Among the features of this beautiful manor of the castle, are the series of cloisters around the inner quadrangle, and the gardens, as well as a superb avenue of oaks, which have been laid out by that celebrated landscape gardener, Le Notre, the creator of the gardens and park of Versailles.

Centuries ago, Cassiobury, the author of the Cassiobury of today, married as his second wife, at the age of over eighty, the famous actress, singer and dancer, Kitty Kemphens, of the Theatre Royal, who died as dowager countess, universally beloved, and survived her husband.

Bears the inscription:

"Rest undisturbed within this peaceful shrine,
Till angels wake thee with a note
Like thine."

Contrary to general belief, she left no children, and the fifth earl was succeeded by his nephew, grandchild of the present duke of Devonshire.

The latter served for a time in the Grenadier Guards, and has been twice married, the first being being Miss Harford, mother of his only heir, Lord Malden, formerly an officer of Seventh Hussars, and married to a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire's money. The earl's second wife is, as we have stated above, Adele Beach Grant, a member of the late duke's family, and was formerly engaged to be married to the late Earl Cairns, familiarly known as "the Duke of the Islands," after the completion of the Transvaal war, his preposterous demands for pecuniary satisfaction since Miss Cassiobury is within easy motoring distance of London; indeed, an idea occurred to him of driving to the park embracing nearly a thousand acres, has frequently been let to rich ministers of the crown, whose cabinet and departmental duties often take them being much in London, despite their predilections for country life. Indeed, the duke has even been tented to strange places almost unintermittently since Miss Adele Beach Grant married Lord Essex, owing to the fact that neither she nor her husband wish to ever retain the place in their own hands, or keep it up.

They had hoped at one time to benefit largely under the will of the late Lady Menx, who was through marriage a near relative of Lord Essex, and was to be placed in a position to make her home at Cassiobury. But Lady Menx instead of leaving, as expected, had expected the bulk of her property to go to her daughter, who was provided with a legacy. But Lady Menx, as heir to her great fortune, and estates, one who was in nowise related to the duke, and his brother, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, of Ludsmith siege celebrity, and other testamentary dispositions, with regard to Lord and Lady Essex, by the assertion in her will that none of them had ever known how to treat her with due consideration and respect.

Poor Lord Huntley, the premier marquis of Scotland, and who as Lord Melville, in the peerage and the United Kingdom, is entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, is again debarred from a hereditary legislature, and from voting as a peer, owing to his reappearance in the bankruptcy court, this time at Peterborough, where he brought before the bankruptcy court of the United Kingdom at least thirty times, and in the process, to Amy, daughter and co-heiress of the late Lord Huntley C. Brookes, over forty years ago, and his financial trouble that compelled him to abandon this office of lord in waiting to Queen Victoria, and to remain commanding her gentlemen-at-arms, and somewhat sensational circumstances.

So strong, however, is the sentiment of popular regard in Scotland for him, and for the chieftains of ancient descent, that despite his insolvency, he has recently elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and his quittance dates from the year of today he is wholly penniless, being obliged to depend on what he receives from his wife, who, however, has a great extent disinherited by her multimillionaire father, owing to her husband's extravagance, and she is content herself with a relatively small annuity.

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